

Gov. DENISON'S Message has been received. It is an able State Paper, but it is, "oh how long."

No one has yet been discovered to the second or third of the fire to the Free Presbyterian Church on Point Creek a week or so since. The Church is to be rebuilt.

The Senatorship.
Among the names that will be canvassed, are Messrs. Wade, Chase, Dennison, Ewing, Schenck, Corwin, Delano, Spaulding, Stanton, Ashley, Greenback, and Doney.

Detachment.—One of the soldiers in the 16th Regiment, at Lexington, writing home to his parents, says that it was reported among the officers of the Regiment that the war would be over in two months.

Letters received last night from members of the 16th Regiment, say that the health of the boys is improving, and that they are anxiously awaiting orders to go forward where the rebels "do congregate."

About six inches of snow fell on Sabbath evening last, and we are now hearing prettily good sleighing, which we hope will last a few weeks.

That portion of the Regimental band of the 1st Virginia Cavalry, Col. AYERMAN, belonging to Millersburg, returned home on a visit about a week since, and left again yesterday morning. The boys spent a pleasant week among their friends, look "fat and sleek," and before they left, gave our citizens a specimen of their skill in playing, which, we need not say, was highly satisfactory. All thought them "hard to beat" before they left, but with new instruments, new music, and the help of a couple of months close attention to practicing and playing, their friends here are now almost ready to declare them invincible.

The members of the band speak in the highest terms of praise of the Colonel and officers of the Regiment generally, as intelligent and courteous gentlemen, to whose kindness they are indebted for much of the pleasure they have enjoyed whilst with them.

December, 1861, will be put on record as a month of extraordinary mildness on this continent. In many sections of the West, farmers have plowed, logged and engaged in other legitimate spring work.

Gen. Butler made this laconic and significant speech to some soldiers in Washington, Saturday night:—Gentlemen, I thank you; but I will not make a speech until I have a fight.

Gov. Pettis of Miss., and Ex-Congressman Barkeley, now Mayor of Vicksburg, have had a fight in the executive office. Barkeley lost his wig in the Pettis fight in the House. He fared but little better in the Governor's clothes.

Several attempts have been made to fire the city of Montgomery, Alabama, the first capital of secession. Plenty of slaves there as well as at Charleston.

Z. G. Sherman, of Chicago, was awarded the contract of furnishing 1000 horses for Daniels Cavalry regiment at Kenosha, his bid of \$64.75 being the lowest. The bids ranged as high as \$110.

Ex. Gov. Hunt, of New York, came near bleeding to death recently from the extracting of a tooth. Before the effusion of blood could be stopped by a physician, he was reduced to a dangerous condition, but is now convalescent.

A severe fire occurred at the town of Moreau, Michigan, the night of the 22d ult. The whole side of the principal business street was burned out, involving a loss of some \$40,000.

George Harry, aged 30, residing with father, Henry Harry, at Port Leyden, N. Y., last Friday, on some slight provocation shot his father dead and made his escape.

The Legislature of Virginia has passed a law to prevent extortion in salt, which had been selling at very high prices. A dollar a pound had been demanded for it in some instances. It is to be seized and placed in the hands of an agent, who is to sell it at fair prices.

The great Western Fleet for some assembling at St. Louis and points below that on the Mississippi river, seems about ready to start. Things in the West and East begin to look as though there was going to be something done, and that the "stirring news" promised the public for so long a time, will soon be on hand.

The Michigan Legislature has chosen JACOB H. HOWARD, to fill the unexpired term of the late Senator BISHAM.

A Massachusetts firm engaged in the manufacture of shoes, is now filling an order for three thousand pairs of brogans, to be forwarded to Fort Monroe for use of the contrabands at that station. The sizes for men range from eleven to sixteen, and in one instance a special order was given for a pair of twelves.

Daniel S. Dickinson, in his lecture on Tuesday night, declared himself in favor of absolute and immediate confiscation of the rebels' property, and the franchise of slaves by act of Congress. The Intelligence quotes his sentences apparently with satisfaction.

The President of the Bank of the State of Indiana publishes a card in the Indianapolis Sentinel, announcing that that institution will not follow the example of the Eastern banks in suspending specie payments, but will continue to redeem its notes in gold and silver upon call.

The rebels, it appears, have gone extensively into the counterfeiting business, and are circulating bogus coin minted at New Orleans. This is surprising. Men who have no compensations of conscience about stealing millions of money, should not be expected to be indifferent to honest, or above issuing bogus coin. It would be difficult to decide which is the least respectable, a secessionist or a counterfeiter.

A reasonable secret society has been exposed in Indiana. The society was organized to oppose the war and resist the collection of taxes. The flight of that misnamed of Indiana traitors, John G. Davis, to Secession, is supposed to have been occasioned by his knowledge that his treason would soon be made manifest, and that he had to take his choice between Richmond and Fort Warren.

Ohio Legislature.—This body met at Columbus on Monday last, and organized by the appointment of the following officers:

SENATE.
Chief Clerk—D. W. Rhodes, Delaware.

1st Assistant Clerk—B. J. Loomis, of Cleveland.

2d Assistant Clerk—M. L. Morrow, of Cincinnati.

Sergeant-at-arms—James W. Sands, of Cincinnati.

1st Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—Mr. Clegg, of Montgomery.

2d Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—Mr. Howard of Harrison.

HOUSE.
For Speaker of the House—Hon. James B. Hubbell, of Delaware.

Chief Clerk—Mr. Kinsman, of Cleveland.

1st Assistant Clerk—Mr. Steward Warren.

2d Assistant Clerk—Mr. Miller, of Fairfield.

Sergeant-at-arms—Mr. Hedges, of Cincinnati.

1st Assistant Sergeant-at-arms—Mr. Chamberlain, of Washington.

2d ditto—Mr. Chance.

A PERTINENT SUGGESTION.—Dr. Brownson has given a new turn to an old idea in the following style: "We have talked about the sublime courage of dying for our country—of standing up in the ranks to be shot at—to be killed for this glorious cause; but what is needed now is courage to kill somebody."

HONORABLE GERRY lectured in Washington a few evenings since. The President and Secretary Chase and Secretary Cameron's family, and nearly half of Congress were present.

Mr. GERRY boldly proclaimed that the real object of the war "should be the destruction of Slavery." Whenever he declared this to be the one sole purpose of the war, he was vehemently applauded, as he was when he cited the declaration of Andy Johnson, that rebels had no right to own anything. He pronounced it to be the enunciation of a patriot, and the wisdom of statesman. The sympathy of the audience showed that as far south as Washington, the popular opinion was in harmony with the opinions of the lecturer.

While the news of the surrender of Mason and Seward will cause some dissatisfaction in the loyal States, it will be received with profound dejection by the insurgents. We would do well, therefore, to compensate ourselves for our mortification by the consideration of the despair of our traitor enemies.

It is some consolation, in the surrender of Mason and Seward, to know that the rebels are bitterly opposed to anything of the kind. They have very suddenly become sensitive as to our national honor. We hope to comfort them by the suggestion that, after the Union has been restored, we will remember England.

Washington Items.
Special dispatches from Washington to the Cincinnati press state that Gen. Fremont has arrived, and is to appear before the Committee investigating the conduct of the war.

Gen. McClellan is slowly recovering.

Gen. Jim Lane is to have an acting Major General command; a department comprising Kansas, Arkansas and the Indian Territory.

Major Zenger of Fremont's Body Guard, is in Washington, and will probably be a Colonel of Cavalry.

Senator Wade is likely to be made a Major General of volunteers. Such are the reports.

Necessity for Prompt Action.
The great armies must soon advance or it will be too late. The crisis will be upon us. Foreign interference is threatened, and can only be averted by rapid progress in crushing out the rebellion. The force in battle array is herculean, and so must be the efforts. Victory, great and sweeping must soon be won, or we cannot successfully vindicate our position at home or abroad. Diplomacy cannot do the work of arms and navies, as we shall find to our cost if we longer rest on our arms and ours.—Cleveland Herald.

The Army of Great Britain.
The New York Times publishes a statement of the present military force of Great Britain. In 1775 the regular army of that country exhibited a total of 119,000 men, besides 42,000 in distant colonies. In 1808 she possessed an army of 230,000 well drilled soldiers, to which must be added from 80,000 to 100,000 militia, and 30,000 marines. From 1815 to 1835 the strength of the British army declined, but since the latter year it has been largely increased. In a lecture delivered in London during the last year, Capt. Petrie of the Topographical Corps, gave an estimate of the sum of the British forces, of which the following is an abstract:

Regulars, troops of all arms.....218,571
British local and colonial troops.....18,249
Foreign and Indian troops.....138,043
Military Police in India.....79,264

Total.....554,127
Adding to this the reserves of volunteers, pensioners, militia, &c., gives a grand total of 726,767 men. These are stationed at the British colonies and possessions throughout the world, the number at home during the year being stated at 67,268.

The first commission of an officer in the British army, as well as subsequent promotions, are procurable by purchase, the cost varying from \$1,250, that of an Ensign in the line, to \$15,000, that of a Lieutenant Colonel in the Foot Guards. There are five ranks of general officers in the British service, as follows: Field Marshal, General, Lieutenant General, Major General, and Brigadier General.

There are the elements of another Seward and Mason case in Fort Lafayette, in the persons of Thomas S. Rogers, and one Zachary of New Orleans. They were taken early in December by our Commodore Ridgely, off the English Schooner Victoria, on his passage from Havana to Matanzas with dispatches for rebel leaders in their pockets, and the fullest evidence of their being on an errand hostile to the United States. It is probable that the State Department will not wait a demand for the surrender of these men, but will speedily release them.

New York, Jan. 6.
The steamship Vanderbilt, from Port Royal the 3d, has arrived. She brings 3,697 bales of cotton.

Gen. Stevens' brigade advanced on the main land on the 1st, and took possession of the rebel batteries after a short resistance. The troops were assisted by the gunboats, shelling the rebels. Gen. Stevens followed up to within six miles of Charleston. A flag of truce from the rebels requested permission to bury their dead, and an hour was granted for the purpose, when they fell back on their fortifications, which were said to be very extensive, and defended by from 11,000 to 12,000 men, under Gen. Pope. Their loss is unknown. Our force was 4,500, and had 8 wounded, including Major Watson, of the 8th Michigan, mortally. Gen. Stevens now holds possession of the main land, and awaits reinforcements from the North to proceed.

CAMP UNION,
FAYETTEVILLE, VA. Dec. 21.

FRIEND CASKEY.—We are still in this place, and in all probability will remain here for some time, as we are now in winter quarters. The health of the troops here is improving. There are the 23d, 26th and part of the 30th regiments stationed here, at present under the command of Col. STAMMOS. There has been but two deaths since we came here; one in Co. B, and one (J. O. SPOONER) of ours. The latter died this morning about 4 o'clock, and was the second death in our company.

We do not anticipate trouble from the rebels this winter, although should they conclude to pay us a visit, they would find us prepared to receive them. West of town on the road to Raleigh are breastworks. I have not been to them but they present a good appearance from a distance. On one peak northeast of the town, is a fort surrounded by a ditch, 13 feet wide at the top of the ground, and will average about five feet deep. About three-fourths of the dirt is piled inside of the ditch. There is another, a still larger one, laid out on another peak close by, and should secessionists with evil intent attempt to occupy them when completed, they might have a warm time.

Numbers come in every day and take the oath of allegiance. Some come from a distance of twenty-five and even thirty miles. The weather has been the mildest kind of winter weather, more like the Indian summers of October, than the equally mild of December. We have battalion drill every morning, and are learning how to "dig up and dig" pretty well. It is about time for drill and I must close for the present.

L. N. R. CRAWFORD.
HALL OF SPARTA LODGE, No. 126,
F. & A. MASONS,
December 27th, 1861.

At a meeting held this evening the worshipful Master announced the death of JACOB O. SPOONER, a member of this Lodge, whereupon a Committee was appointed to report resolutions. After a brief consultation, the committee reported the following, which were unanimously adopted:

WHEREAS, it has pleased the Supreme Grand Master of the Universe to call from our midst, to the Grand Lodge on high, our beloved brother JACOB O. SPOONER, therefore,

Resolved, That in his death we have lost a worthy and devoted brother; his parents, an affectionate and dutiful son; community, a much esteemed and valuable citizen, and our country, a brave and patriotic soldier.

Resolved, That we attend his funeral in a body.

Resolved, That we wear the usual badge of mourning for the space of thirty days.

Resolved, That these resolutions be placed upon the minutes of the Lodge, that a copy thereof, under the seal of the Lodge, be furnished to the family of the deceased, and that the same be offered to the county papers for publication.

J. A. ESTILL,
JOSEPH MATLOCK,
WM. M. LUTHEIM,
J. W. VORHIES,
Secretary, Committee.

Extract from the English War Speech of the Hon. S. S. Cox in the House of Representatives.

Great Britain should, and I trust will, meet us in this spirit, when we demand of her why it is that she has afforded an asylum in Southampton harbor to the Nashville. Without nationality, without even the pretense of a barbarous privateering commission, and after bearing an envoy of the rebels (Colonel Peyton) to Great Britain; after overhauling the Harvey Birch upon the high seas, almost within sight of the shores of England; after dragging down the stars and stripes from that ship, and raising instead that strange banner of triple-striped infamy; after ironing her crew, and with the red hand of the bold buccaner butting her to the water's edge; after all this, the Nashville has found a hospitable asylum in the harbor of Southampton, to be refitted for another outrage with warlike armaments from English storehouses.

We have a right to demand how it is that she is permitted thus to reft. We have a right to demand whether that is in accordance with her much boasted but ill-disguised neutrality. We have a right to know, after Great Britain has assumed her position of neutrality and assumed it voluntarily and in defiance of our protest, how it is that, consistently with that assumption she can give aid and comfort and warlike stores to this ship Nashville, for the very purpose of enabling her again to make roving incursions upon our commerce? I think, so far as I know anything of the case of the Nashville, that the English Government have acted as accessories after the fact to the piracy committed upon our commerce.

She cannot complain, then, that in the midst of the great national peril that overshadows us, and while the public nerve is so acutely sensitive to the very least indignity—she cannot complain that we, in our great tribulation, should ask of her to do right as a neutral, since she has assumed that position.

Real Money Making.
The annual report of the Director of the Philadelphia Mint, for the year ending June 30th, 1861, states that the amount of bullion received and coined during the year at the Mint and its branches in the loyal States, exceeded that of any former year. This, it appears, was due mainly to the unprecedented large amount of foreign bullion and coin imported into the United States from Europe.

During the year, the amount of bullion operated on was as follows:
Gold, \$116,970,002.66; silver, \$4,624,961.47; total, \$121,594,964.23. This includes, however, re-deposits to the amount of \$19,448,393.22, which being deducted, makes the actual deposits \$72,146,561.01. The coins struck amounted to \$63,400,597 of which sum \$49,597,071 was the work of the Mint at Philadelphia.

There was coined in the Branch Mint at San Francisco, California, \$12,421,000 in gold, and \$198,000 in silver.

At the Assay Office, New York, fine gold bars to the amount of \$19,947,728.88 were made and stamped; also, \$197,078.63 in silver bars.

The Branch Mint at New Orleans, Charlotte, N. C., and Dahlonega, Georgia were robbed and held by the rebels.

The amount of specie in the United States, Oct. 10th, the date of the report, is estimated at from \$223,000,000 to \$300,000,000. Of this amount all but about twenty millions, it is safe to assume, held within the loyal States of the Union.

[From the Evening Journal.]
Mr. Weed's Letters from Europe.
Paris, Nov. 20th, 1861.

Heretofore, when in Europe, my thoughts and attention were absorbed by objects which surrounded me. Home, except in its domestic remembrances, was forgotten. All business cares and political responsibilities were dismissed. Not so now. The condition of our loved country presses constantly and heavily upon my mind.

For the first time in my life, my pillow fails to bring repose. On shipboard, and here, the nights pass wearily. And reflection is aggravated by the evidence which meets you everywhere, that the public mind of Europe has been abused and perverted; that the causes of the War are either wholly misunderstood or totally ignored. I have not yet met a Foreigner who does not, in his conversation, present the question wrong and first—who does not twist and travesty everything. They generally regard the South as oppressed—the North as the aggressor; and, of course their sympathies are with the weaker section.

These things were soon while we slept. And the enemy has been most diligent. Long before we could realize the possibility of a civil war, treason was doing its work here. More than a year ago prominent Southern men were in Paris representing the wrongs of the South as so grievous that they could not be endured; that the election of an "Abolition President" was to be followed by violent emancipation.

The secession influences most active and potent here come from that portion of our country ceded to us in 1801 by France. They represent to the French people, and probably to the government, a willingness to be annexed to France, if in that way only they can be exempted from Northern oppression; and so ill-informed are people on this side of the Atlantic, that this monstrous delusion pervades and darkens the public mind! Louisiana wronged and oppressed by the Federal Government! Oh, how wicked and perverse! That State has in an eminent degree, enjoyed favor and protection. Her rights and her interests have been ever cherished. She has grown rich by means of government protection—a protection without which the sugars of the West Indies and the Brazils would have rendered her soil comparatively valueless. Louisiana loses no slaves, nor are her rights and interests in any way injuriously affected by the North. On the contrary she is indebted to the North for protection against the South—Virginia and South Carolina having, for many years, been as hostile in their policy to Louisiana as to Massachusetts.

In France, and to some extent in England, the manufacturers believe that the South not only furnishes cotton, but it is also their best market for silks, &c., &c. This, and other delusions, must be dispelled. We must find some mode of reaching and converting opinion.

In one most essential element of war we shall soon be relieved. The fact that the South intended war long before we supposed it possible, and not only rifled Northern arsenals, but procured large supplies of arms from England, left us to open the campaign at great disadvantage. This disadvantage has both delayed action, and exposed our troops to murderous fire before their inferior arms became effective. But this inequality will soon cease. Mr. George L. Schuyler, the Government Agent, has completed his mission. He has obtained from the Government Arsenal in Austria and Saxony over one hundred thousand rifles equal to any in the world. These arms are now on their way to America.

Mr. Schuyler, though for a long time embarrassed and thwarted, and all the while encountering rivalries and complications, finally overcame them all, and goes home rewarded for his efficiency and fidelity, by complete success.

The knowledge that our government needed arms has sharpened the cupidity and wits of all who deal in them. The Armories of Europe are at work now night and day, in patching up old muskets and in counterfeiting new ones, in the hope of palming them off upon our Government. Europe abounds with inferior, discarded muskets, while new and reliable arms, in hand, are duly obtained from Government arsenals, and that, of course, with great difficulty.

From Baltimore.
BALTIMORE, Jan. 4.
One of the released Union prisoners has an editorial from a Richmond paper, which he cut out and secreted in his boot. It gives an awful picture of the condition of the rebel army on the Potomac, saying that the entire army is utterly demoralized. Regimental drills have ceased entirely, the men spending their time with playing cards. Great numbers are offering large sums for substitutes. One offered as high as \$1,500. The editor urges the Government to do something to remedy the evil, as such a demoralized condition of the army must not be permitted to go on. Thousands who would enlist are deterred by the discouraging condition of the army.

A New Orleans dispatch of the 29th inst, says that the powder mill opposite the city exploded last night. The guard had inspected the premises only half an hour before. It is attributed to an incendiary.

The prisoners say their clothing and boots were looked upon with longing eyes by the rebels, especially their boots. Many men offered as high as \$25 a pair for them.

Coffee is held in Richmond at \$1.50 per pound.

Important news from the South is contained in late papers at hand.

A dispatch from Pensacola dated Jan. 1st, says that Fort Pickens opened fire yesterday, but the fire was not renewed to day. Our batteries are silent.

The Charleston Mercury has a dispatch stating that a large force of Federals had landed on North Edisto, and the seizure of Railroad station No. 4, on the Charleston & Savannah Railroad.

Sixteen war vessels are reported at Ship Island.

A destructive fire had occurred at Richmond, burning the theatre and other valuable property.

From Kentucky.
LOUISVILLE, Dec. 5.
Last Thursday a small Federal scouting party went below Paducah, losing a William Owens, whom the rebels threatened to hang. The Federals thereupon arrested Robert Wolfolk, a prominent secessionist of Paducah, and sent word to the rebels that his fate would be determined by that of Owens. Wolfolk's wife has gone to Columbus to get orders from Gen. Polk for the exchange of the two men.

The Green river bridge is completed.

From Missouri.
SEARLA, Mo., Jan. 5.

Three men arrived here to-day from Johnson county, who report that Johnson was at Rose Hill, Johnson county, a day or two since, which place they report he has burned. They are reported to be on the way to this place. If it be true that he is on his way here it is to be supposed he will capture the notorious Methodist preacher and brigand, Van Cockerel, who is engaged with about 500 men near Columbus, in the north west part of the country.

Many of the most substantial and respectable citizens of Johnson county arrive here nearly every day, being driven from their homes by this noted bushwhacker and his gang. The report that secession is squealed in Johnson county is all bosh. They are, if anything, worse than they have ever been.

The son of Mr. Heath, Postmaster at Warrensburg, in coming home from Kansas the other day, fell into the hands of Cockerel and was nearly stripped of his clothing.

Southern News.
CAIRO, Jan. 6.
Special to the Chicago Tribune:
Six hundred sub-marine batteries have been planted between Columbus and Memphis. A gentleman who witnessed their experiments says that they were entirely successful.

Crews of the gun-boats were mustered in Saturday. The whole fleet will probably anchor in stream Sunday.

The Memphis Appeal of the 19th has the following from Texas:
The Galveston Civilian of the 18th says last night's mail brought advices from Rio Grande to the effect that a Lincoln steam propeller had arrived and was blocking the river. She had captured and burned a schooner.

The fight is still progressing at Metamor.

The Houston Telegraph of the 20th says the people of Galveston are in considerable excitement over the report to Gen. Herbert, in ordering the destruction of Galveston if the city could not be defended.

The Federal fleet near New Orleans and Lake Ponchartrain have captured several rebel steamers.

From Washington.
WASHINGTON, Jan. 4.
Times' dispatch:
The Committee on Ways and Means will report, and ask the immediate passage, on Monday of a bill authorizing the issue of \$100,000,000 of demand treasury notes, receivable for all public and private dues and debts, making them legal tender and exchangeable for six per cent. bonds; also extending the same privilege to all demand notes already authorized.

Herald's dispatch:
The vessels of Gen. Burnside's fleet was inspected to-day by order of Gen. McClellan, and men paid off. Seven hundred thousand dollars was disbursed.

From New York.
NEW YORK, Jan. 4.
The steamship Edinburgh for Liverpool to-day takes out \$350,000 in specie. There is, if anything, a little more harmony among the banks to-day, with disposition to encourage the circulation of United States demand notes. Many of the banks intend of paying out their own bills use these notes.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 6.
A special dispatch to the Cincinnati Commercial, dated Huttonsville, Va., Jan. 6, says: A force consisting of 400 of the 25th Ohio, 300 of the 2d Virginia, and 38 of Bracken's Cavalry, the whole under the command of Major George Webster, of the 25th Ohio, returned to-day, after an absence of six days, having marched to Huttonsville, the depot for rebel supplies in Western Virginia, attacked and put to flight an equal rebel force and burned all the rebel stores. The rebel force consisted of 450 cavalry, armed with Sharp's carbines, and from 300 to 500 infantry and militia. Their cavalry attacked us two miles from Huttonsville. We drove them from point to point, and finally they bent a hasty retreat out of town as we charged through it. Their supplies, consisting of 350 barrels of flour, 300 salted beefs, 3000 pounds of salt, and large quantities of sugar, coffee, rice, bacon, army clothing &c., worth from \$25,000 to \$30,000, were entirely destroyed. We also took a large number of Sharp's carbines, sabres, pistols, &c. One rebel was killed and seven wounded. We had one man seriously wounded. It was a complete success.

Major Webster and his command behaved gallantly throughout. The march was a severe one of 104 miles, but the boys returned in glorious spirits. The stars and stripes were left floating on the Court House.

Missouri Movements.
The Second Ohio Cavalry, Col. Double day, are ordered from Camp Danison to Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, and the Kansas First Col. Dozier, have been ordered from Tipton Mo., to the same point where it is rumored a formidable expedition for Texas is to be organized under Major General Hunter, with Brigadier Generals Dwyer and Lane as subordinates. If so the Wade and Hutchins trooper boys may get into active service in a few weeks among the Texas Rangers. Nothing would better suit them probably.

Important movements are on foot at Rolla Missouri. The 25th of December we had 16,000 troops at Rolla and General Sigle and Curtis were both ordered there. On the 28th 2,500 Cavalry left Rolla with the apparent design of moving toward Springfield by the most Southern route, and at the first it was reported in St. Louis that 10,000 Infantry were also leaving. The expedition may be destined for the Mississippi river or Cape Girardeau but the most plausible report is that the troops are going to the southwest to route Price out of Springfield and give him another chase. Springfield is the key to the State and the movement in that direction will only be done if Fremont's work over again. Better not have undone it.

Missouri Heroines.

The war to crush rebellion brings out true women as well as men in the loyal and heroic. Recently the mail steam packet City of Alton was saved from falling into the hands of traitors at Commerce, Missouri, by two Union heroines. On the Alton's safe arrival at St. Louis, the Democrat thus related the incident:

As the boat neared the landing at Commerce, a lady was seen on the bank gesticulating wildly and shouting to those on board the boat "to keep back, keep back, don't land, the secess will shoot you!"

But before she could be distinctly understood the boat had approached close in shore and the gang plank had been run out, so that it nearly touched the levee.

At this instant a crowd of Jeff Thompson's band rushed forward from their concealment and commenced firing with muskets to bring down the pilot. The bullets fell thick and fast, hitting the smoke stack and upper works in sundry places; but the pilot had by this time rung the bell to "back," and the boat put down the river some two miles to the plantation of a loyal Frenchman, where they procured arms in sufficient quantity to make a formidable resistance; and having barricaded the wheel-house and the exposed points below, the Alton moved back up the river again with colors flying. On their approach the second time, the secess took to their heels, leaving the landing of the boat uncontested. Commodore Porter, who was on board, took charge of the arrangements for defense, and things were speedily put in a condition for a vigorous action.

Jeff Thompson told the people who were standing on the bank shivering with the cold, as the boat was coming round the bend on her first approach, that he would soon make a fire that would warm them all. He had made preparations and intended to burn the boat, after having taken from her all articles of neat value to his gang of desperados and thieves, and undoubtedly would have succeeded in his designs, but for the heroic lady above referred to—Mrs. Eversell. The would be incendiaries endeavored to stop her from warning off the boat, but being something of an Amazon, she cast from her, right and left, the half-starved and shivering followers of Jeff, as though they were children; and when they threatened to shoot her, she defied them to do it. After the boat had backed out, in accordance with her timely warning, Brigadier General Jeff. approached her, menacingly filled with rage, when she coolly informed him of her gallantry that he was a dirty cut throat, and his men were a band of thieves and murderers, and that if they would come one at a time she would take the contract of whipping every mother's son of them. "You know," said she, "that you are all cowards, and that if that boat comes back with half a dozen muskets, you and your cowardly dogs will all take to your heels."

Another lady, a Mrs. Hawkins, gallantly seconded Mrs. Eversell, and to them both being chiefly the credit of saving the boat. The day of heroines is not past.

The Rebel Evacuation of Galveston Confirmed—The Reason.
The Houston Telegraph, of the 2nd inst states that Galveston has been evacuated, and the moveable property, public and private was being removed to Houston.

Hon. W. P. Hill arrived at home a few days ago, from whom we gain substantially the following facts:

On the 20th ult., a council of war was held at Galveston, at which it was determined that it was impossible to defend the city successfully. The largest guns at the fortification upon the Island were 32 pounders smooth bore having a range not exceeding two miles, while the enemy's guns were of large calibre, shooting with accuracy three or four miles. To await attack was simply to invite the surrender or destruction of our troops and the city, without the power of inflicting injury upon the assailants. It was thought best therefore, under all the circumstances, to evacuate Galveston, and occupy a position in the rear of the city, so as to repel any advance of the Federal troops after they had landed.

In consequence of this determination an order was issued for the removal of all the hospital patients from Galveston to Houston, when Judge Hill left Galveston. The proprietor of the News had rented a house in Houston and announced that his next issue would be printed in that city, and all the other newspaper establishments it is supposed have done the same. The guns have been removed from the different fortifications, and the troops have fallen back to the terminus of the railroad bridge on the Island, a still larger force stationed at Virginia Point, on the mainland.

It seems that General Herbert has been notified of a contemplated attack, but is not advised as to the first point that may be assailed.

The Duties and Responsibilities of Milch Cows.
A case involving some nice questions concerning the domestic relations of cows, and as to what the duties of such "critters" are in the matter of milk, came up before Judge Tilden yesterday. A citizen of Cleveland gave a cow and three dollars "too boot" to a citizen of Royalton, in exchange for what was represented to be a new milch cow, giving eight or nine quarts at a milking with her young calf. On taking the cow home she was discovered to be an old fallow cow, giving from one to two quarts, and the calf was not even a near relation as a nephew to the pretended mother. Complaint of fraud was made, but the matter was compromised by the Royaltonian giving his note at thirty days for fifteen dollars. On the expiration of the time the note was not only unpaid, but was redempted by the maker. As a last resort,